

PALMETTO STANDARD.

JOHN MELTON, Esq.,
Proprietor.

Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, and to the Political, Agricultural and Educational Interests of the State.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Payable in Advance.

TIME III.

CHESTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

NUMBER 48.

PALMETTO STANDARD.
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
JOHN MELTON, Esq.

PRICE—Two Dollars, per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months. If not paid in advance, the price will be \$2.50, with a late charge of five cents for each month, and a fine of ten dollars for each month thereafter.

NOTICE OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, that is, for one week, for the first insertion: 50 cents; for two weeks, 75 cents; for three weeks, 100 cents; for four weeks, 125 cents; for each continuation week, 150 cents.

Small columns will be entered into with Metrical prices, the privilege of one or more squares on the margin. In such cases the advertisement must be related to the legitimate business of the party, or to advertising, and at no time exceed the amount of 50 cents.

Large columns, balanced every other week, oral communication, will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion.

Double column advertisements will be charged 50 percent above the regular rates.

Advertisers, computing to the measurements adopted in the paper, in a space equal to the breadth of the columns.

A Selected Column.

"OLD BLAYLOCK."

BY THE EDITOR OF THE LOGAN GAZETTE

CHAPTER I.

Among the older residents of Logan county, few, but know personally, or by reputation, the eccentric individual known as "Old Blaylock." The last time he was seen, a series of his anecdotes, recited a little rainy day, in the fall of 1832. He was then a man of about fifty years of age, hump-backed, and infirm. His hair was quite gray, his nose was flushed, as if by a feverish heat; and his eye had a strange, wild, and uncharitable, yet perturbed spirit. For many years, if I am correctly informed, he had lived alone in a hut somewhere in the woods of Logan County. He died soon after he was designated, a childless friendless old man.

His reputation among his neighbors was far from being enviable. Many believed that he was engaged in coining, and circumstantially rendered the suspicion plausible. He had been known to promise his creditors money at a specified time, and when they would call for it he would pay them Spanish dollars, but as if fresh from the dive. He was several times arrested and examined; but he was either guileless, or so expert in the management of money, that he could never be detected. When his dollars were offered in evidence, none would swear that they were apurious. Others, equally uncharitable, attributed to Old Blaylock the diabolical arts of the sorcerer. Believing that he had leagues and companionship with the evil one, his presence was shunned by many with superstitious dread.

But there were circumstances, unknown to the multitude, connected with the early history of Blaylock, amply sufficient to account for all his eccentricities. A crushed and broken heart dwelt in the bosom of that strange old man. And often when shut up in his bower, the uncharitable imagined him practising the counterfeiter's art, or in unholy communion with the Spirit of Darkness; he was in truth brooding over the memory of a burning wrong, of which, in youth, he was the victim.

Or, that there was more charity in this world of ours! that we were less ready and willing to impale sin to our fellow men! For when do we think wrong those who are as guiltless as ourselves? We have, indeed, too little charity for the sinner transgressor. I do believe that man is the creature of circumstances. We do not so far avenge the beneficence of the good God, who created us, as to believe that he sends some men into the world totally depraved, mentally and morally fitted for crime. I believe no such thing. I do believe that he who to day preaches the gospel from the pulpit, and he who for murder suffers death on the scaffold, might, by a change of circumstances, have been made to change places. And when I hear the self-righteous man or woman denounce, in bitter terms, those who have sinned and fallen, I can scarce refrain from addressing them in language like this:

" Spare your vituperation! rather thank God that he has placed you in a position where the strength of your virtue was never tried!"

For the following facts I am indebted—not owing to whom. The reader may take them for what they are worth; believe or disbelieve as he chooses. I publish them in justice to the memory of a man who had many faults, who had few friends, who lived unloved, and died unloved; but who might have lived and died under other auspices, had not the streams of his sympathies and impulses been poisoned at the fountain whence they emanated.

"Blaylock" was the assumed name of

feeling that I had your ill-will."

A reconciliation having been effected, the two young men conversed together until a late hour, when, with mutual protestations of regard, they separated.

Everard returned to his home, and was already beginning the narration of his interview with David, when his mother, with a voice of alarm, interrupted him—

"What light is that Everard? As I live, the house of Mr. Jackson is on fire!"

Everard rushed to the door, and then, without pausing a moment, ran as swiftly as he could go to the scene of the fire, a distance of a quarter of a mile; but ere he arrived, the great barn of farmer Jackson, filled with grain, was in a conflagration which nothing could counteract! How it hissed, and roared, and flamed up in the heavens! And the long summer sky reflected it back to earth.

David Jackson was contemplating the scene as Everard approached.

"How did it occur," said Everard.

David, without a word of reply, turned suddenly away.

Everard returned sadly to his home.

of the heart. Then, when he lies on his dying pillow, he will not fear to depart! God bless you!" and the husband and father expired, while the blessing still lingered on his lips.

The illusion was dispelled; the terrible present was before her. She was far from the home of her youth. Father, mother, husband, were all dead, and she was alone. Her boy, her dear boy, for whom alone she lived, was branded with a felon's name.

CHAPTER III.

Already, far and wide, had spread the rumor of Everard's guilt. I have often remarked—and who not—that rumor bears intelligence where no tangible messenger has gone. Let a great crime be committed, and looked at coldly and shy; he who walks slowly with a heavy frown upon his brow, was not the same light-hearted and generous youth, who had once been the favorite of the community where he resided.

Old farmer Jackson was a good hearted man. After the first transport of excitement caused by his loss was passed, he almost regretted that proceedings had been instituted. He had known Everard from his infancy; he had known and respected the father and mother of the accused. What could be done?

He saw the counsel of the State; a consultation was had; a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and Everard was set at liberty.

No, not Everard, the shadow, the wreck of Everard. He whom the multitude met and looked at coldly and shy; he who walks slowly with a heavy frown upon his brow, was not the same light-hearted and generous youth, who had once been the favorite of the community where he resided.

He beat his steps homeward. As he entered, his mother caught sight of his beloved features, and with the sudden exercise of strength sometimes witnessed in dying persons, she arose, ran to him threw her arms about his neck and expired.

What now had the world in store for Everard Blakesley? Had he a friend? Not one in all the wide world! He was alone; scoffed at, shunned and despised. What wonder that curses, oftener than blessings, emanated from his lips? What wonder that, brooding over his wrong, he became partially insane? That he chose to be a wanderer and an outcast! That he left his native country? That he changed his name? That he lived a hermit, and died a misanthrope?

Reader, should you ever pass the grave of "Old Blaylock," be forgetful of his faults, and drop a tear for his misfortunes.

But what became of the miscreant who swore away his soul in order to remove a rival from his path?

He married Effie Winstar, engaged in farming, and for a time all things seemed to prosper. There was no farmer had better stock; none had heavier crops, none possessed a more spacious barn than David Jackson.

But who supposes that he was happy? Who imagines that the vulture conscience ever ceased to inflict its torments? But retribution awaited him.

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CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

Apprentice Wanted.

An intelligent boy, aged 14 or 15, will be taken as an apprentice in this office. The terms of apprenticeship will be liberal, and no part will be spared to fit him for usefulness. He should be able to read well.

The editor will be absent for a few weeks in attendance on the Legislature. He will endeavor to keep the readers of his paper fully advised of all matters of interest in the Legislative proceedings.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Nov. 27.

The past week has presented us with every kind of weather—wet and dry, cold and warm, during yesterday and the day previous, the rain continued almost without cessation, and often so hard that even cloaks and umbrellas proved but partial protection. Yesterday evening the roads were reported to have risen ten feet and quantities of bridge-timber were seen being downed. The Greenville Rail road was closed for a time of damage. The bridge over Cedar Creek has again been carried away, and the train of cars at that point interrupted, perhaps for several weeks. I understand that the locomotives were, in two instances, during that day thrown from the track by the sand and mud that had accumulated on the road. There is no question that the road is most inconveniently located, and many are demanding to know whether it can ever command the public confidence as a safe thoroughfare. Our Spartanburg and Union friends have no hesitation in expressing their regret in the location of their road; for the only part of the Greenville Road, which is accessible to them, is that part where these interruptions occur.

I heard an intelligent Spartanburg mechanician speak this evening, that he would now prefer to abandon all that has been done on their road, and give it a new location in connection with the Charlotte road. The most disagreeable result of the recent rains is the accident which occurred last evening on the Camden branch. The train, I learn, was proceeding from the junction towards Camden when, on approaching the cutout near Clark's Ferry Turn Out, the engine-driver discovered that the couplers had become disengaged, but the driver being made too late to check the progress of the train, he put the engine to the exertion of its power and thought to save the train by a rapid dash across the culvert. He succeeded only in upsetting the engine over; the tender was disengaged, followed by the baggage and passenger cars. These persons who were in the baggage car were all either killed or severely injured. Among the killed were Col. RICHARD SINGLETON, Sr., and his grandson HENRY DEVEAUX. Two foreigners and a negro woman, by the last accounts, were missing, and supposed to be buried in the wreck. Among those who were more severely injured, are the Conductor and Baggage master. It is not certainly known how many passengers came to be in the baggage car, but they are reported to be about twenty-five, and that they were unable to get seats in the passenger car, others that they had gone into the baggage car because there was also a section on the Charleston Road near Gadsden on the same evening. It likewise resulted from the sinking of a culvert. The engine passed over safely, but several cars were dashed, dragging a very large quantity of merchandise.

Thus much experience in the Legislature, that the quantity of new business proposed for session is unusually large. The matters of most importance are the Electoral question, the Free School and the Re-Districting question. Several bills have been introduced relative to the Electoral question, some proposing an alteration of the Constitution so as to bring the Legislature in regular session every fourth year at the time the election is to be made; and others proposing that the election be made by the people. The measure is very much embarrassed, as between those who are in favor of giving the election to the people and those who prefer the present system; and secondly, between those who desire that the election be determined by a majority of free white voters, and those who desire that the slave property shall have its weight in the election. The latter object is proposed to be obtained in a bill offered by Mr. PEPPERELL, of Charleston, which provides that elections for Electors shall be held in each District, and that the Electors chosen by each District shall be reported to the Governor. To the number of votes obtained by each Elector in the District election, will then be added a number of votes equal to three-fifths of the slave population of the District; and when this addition is made, the whole vote of each Elector will be cast up, and those who then have the highest numbers will be declared the Electors of the State. The object designed to be met by this bill, offers the most serious objection to a change in our electoral system. Many seem to question whether the people desire a change. I have thought that, after all, the most satisfactory way of determining the matter would be to submit the question to the people, and let it be determined by a popular vote, whether the change is desired or not. If the people desire the election, it is their right, and let them have it; but if, on the other hand, they are satisfied for the power to repeat what it is, a change should not be forced upon them. It is one of those matters in which the will of the people should be the supreme law of the legislator.

The Free School question appears to be claiming attention throughout the State. Presentments of Grand Juries have come in from an unusual number of Districts, all representing the present system, (if that can be called a system which has no system,) as a useless expenditure of the public money. But while all concur in their opinions as to the evils of the present modes of expending the fund, no one can present a plan which will provide more efficient

ey. Mr. TUCKER of Spartanburg, has introduced a bill which he proposes to appoint a Superintendent of Schools, and for each District Board of Directors, whose duty it will be to divide each District, as far as practicable, into school sections of five miles in diameter, and to call the aid of the residents of each section in the establishing of a good common school, as nearly central as possible. By the concurrent action of the residents in each section, and of the Directors, the former contributing, as many as are able, and the latter responsible for the tuition of those who are not able, it is thought that an efficient system may be secured and a vast deal of good effected. There is no question that the system is a good one, and perhaps the only one which can effect a good purpose. It is, indeed, but carrying out, somewhat more systematically, the plan that has already been adopted in many Districts for disbursing the Free School fund. The only objection to the plan is that the appropriation is not sufficient to test its efficiency. In my opinion, the subject is of more vital importance to the interests of the State, than any other now to be considered; and my only fear is that in the hurry of business it may not receive a consideration equal to its importance.

The other question to which I referred, the Re-Districting of the State, is one of great perplexity, but however because of any difficulty in the problem itself, but because of the many conflicting and antagonistic interests, to be consulted. The matter has been submitted to a joint committee of the Senate and House, on which Mr. MCALISTER and myself have both been appointed. There are certain principles upon which the new arrangement should be made, in the propriety of all concord; first, that the new arrangement should conform as far as possible to that now existing; and, second, that those Districts should be thrown together which are most allied in character of population, pursuits, and social and business relations. We, of the first District, are all disposed that such a dismemberment of the old Pickney District; and we think it claims to be first considered from the fact that in all the successive changes since the formation of the government, those four Districts have always remained together. They must, however, be added some other District to make up our deficiency in population. Lancaster is too small by 8 or 9 thousand. Fairfield or Newberry will furnish the requisite number; and one or the other of them we must get, if we can. For my own part, I prefer Fairfield, as we are more closely connected with her in social and business relations. Spartanburg and Union may, perhaps, prefer Newberry; but this is only conjectural.

On Monday we are to elect a U. S. Senator for the unexpired term of Mr. RHETT; and on Tuesday for the full term from the 4th of March next. It is generally thought that Mr. D. S. SESSNER will be allowed to complete Mr. RHETT's term, of which there are now but a few months remaining. The candidates now spoken of are Mr. PICKENS, Judge EVANS, Col. PARSONS, and Colonel CHISNUT. Some other names are suggested, and perhaps others may be voted for on the first ballot; but all conclude that the four named are the most prominent, and that one of them will be chosen. Col. Ows was pressed forward by his friends this week, but I learn to-day that he declines to be a competitor of Judge Evans.

I succeeded to-day in offering a Bill for the incorporation of a Bank in Chester. It proposes a capital of \$200,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$500,000. I do not apprehend any difficulty in passing the Bill, if it can once be reached in the order of business.

C. D. M.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 29.

We to-day elected the new W. P. DAUER to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. HIRTY, who was proceeding from the Senate.

To-morrow a bill will be cast for the full term; but no one entertains the idea that an election will be made. There are two many conflicting interests at work, to determine the election at a single ballot. The friends of Judge Evans are pressing his claims very warmly. The chances, I am disposed to think, are in favor of his election. He, however, is not my choice.

The Re-Districting Committee met this evening at 7 o'clock, to devise a plan for the Congressional Districts. A number of schemes were proposed, upon no one of which could there be any concurrence. They adjourned without having effected anything. There is a strong feeling towards allowing Charleston to constitute a District to itself; I can form no conjecture as to the final result.

In the appeal Court, decisions were read this morning, confirming unanimously the decree in the case of Mr. Morris' Will; and also confirming the verdict of the Jury in the case of Gladden vs. Coleman. No other decree has been pronounced in which we are interested.

I learn that a very unpleasant state of affairs now exists in the S. C. College. The Students,

have been petitioning for the last three or four years against the continuance of the Commons; and it has become an acknowledged fact that the system is not a good one. The Trustees, however, have viewed the matter differently, and have refused to abolish the Commons, notwithstanding that the Faculty concurred in the prayer of the students to that effect. A petition is again sent up to the Trustees this winter, and the Students have pledged themselves that if it is again rejected, they will take a vote to make the Commons a separate District.

The French are beginning to understand the necessity of the speedy conveyance of intelligence. The telegraphs are working with dispatch and regularity, while the mails are transported over the railroads with unexampled rapidity. A recent mail from India started from Calcutta on time, and arrived in Paris at three. The entire distance thus accomplished in three hours was 225 miles—an average of 75 miles per hour! The mail was packed in a second-class car, and this with the tender and locomotive, composed the entire train.

Purchase of Cuba.—The National Intelligencer says it has the very best authority for saying there is no foundation for the statement going the rounds of the press, purporting to be an extract of a Madrid letter, that the American Minister to Spain had lately renewed the offer of \$180,000 ducats, as before offered by the Government under President Polk, as a price for the sale of the Island of Cuba. No such offer has been made by the present administration.

Another Scientific Wonder! Important to Dyspeptics.

J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE FINEST DENTIFRICE, PLASTER, JUICE, PREPARATION, &c. &c. THE FOURTH EDITION, ON THE 20th ult. after directions of BARON LIEGGE, the great Physician, Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is a powerful remedy for DIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, &c. &c. COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBTILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Painful, constitutional diseases, &c. &c. pain relieved by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

Miss M. E. Wright,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Chester and the surrounding District, that she will open for their inspection on the 19th instant, a Society of the Alumni, held at Armenia Camp Ground, on Saturday, the 18th of December, for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance. The Members of the Beaver Dam, Rossville and Chester Divisions, are respectfully invited to join in procession. Also, the New Hope Total Abstinence Society, and the public generally.

The Rev. Mr. Hinton, Rev. E. J. Meynard, Rev. J. S. Bailey, Maj. J. B. McCullay, Dr. A. F. Anderson, Mr. James Pagan, Mr. James Carter, are especially invited to address the meeting.

WILLIAM HARDEN, R. S.

Dec. 1 48-6t

President.—C. C. Tew.

Vice President.—R. G. White, J. C. Branch,

Elijah Heriot, J. P. Southern, S. B. Jones, H.

D. Kennedy.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. L. Inglesby,

Secretary and Treasurer.—J. P. Thomas.

Orator.—Johnson Hagood.

The friends of the Alumni, will be present.

Another Scientific Wonder!

Important to Dyspeptics.

J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE FINEST

DENTIFRICE, PLASTER, JUICE, PREPARATION,

&c. &c. THE FOURTH EDITION, ON THE 20th ult.

after directions of BARON LIEGGE, the great

Physician, Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D.,

Philadelphia. This is a powerful remedy for

DIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, &c. &c.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Or valuable Lands.

Samuel J. Randall, et al.

Sarah Randall, et al.

For Particulars.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the 24th, at Mr. Farley's New Store, a fine assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Silk and Straw, of the latest Styles. Also a variety of Family Goods, hats, cloaks, Mantillas, &c. all of which will be sold for cash.

Nov. 24 47

James H. Hemphill, et al.

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THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

ESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

PIPPES, Green..... 75 to 100

Dried..... 100 to 125

BAGGING, Green..... 11 to 12

Gandy..... 14 to 14½

WALE ROPE..... 12 to 15

BACON, Hams..... 10 to 12

Sides..... 12 to 15

BITTER, Country..... 12 to 15

ESWAX..... 12 to 15

CANDLES AL..... 12 to 15

SESE..... 12 to 15

FEFE, R. H. Iva..... 12 to 15

PLUM, Country..... 12 to 15

Northern..... 12 to 15

MIN. CORN..... 12 to 15

Oats..... 12 to 15

Wheat..... 12 to 15

Pearls..... 12 to 15

LARD..... 12 to 15

MOLASSES, W. Ind..... 12 to 15

N. Orin..... 12 to 15

TEASERS, per lb..... 12 to 15

Unsalted..... 12 to 15

BARA, Loaf..... 12 to 15

Crooked..... 12 to 15

Porter..... 12 to 15

N. Orleans..... 12 to 15

N. Y. Peas..... 12 to 15

OT..... 12 to 15

AKEREL, N. S. 12 to 15

Salmon..... 12 to 15

AL, Corv..... 12 to 15

LOWL..... 12 to 15

GS..... 12 to 15

WLS..... 12 to 15

STATOS, S. 12 to 15

ab..... 12 to 15

We are about to announce Capt. WILLIAM B. LUCAS, a Subsidary for Sales of Chester Distilled Water and other

On Tuesday, 14th December, will be Sold at the estate of the deceased, 2 miles south of Fishing Creek, 8 miles north east of Chesterfield and four miles east of the Charlotte Columbia Rail Road,

All that well settled Plantation called Oakley, containing

Four Hundred and Seventy-Four Acres

of high and meadow land, adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and provisions, with abundance for domestic purposes. On the premises is an elegant Residence, with a fine Lane in front, and all necessary out-buildings, barns, negro houses, machine house, &c., & one of the best vineyards as well as orchards of peaches, apples, pears, plums and other fruit in the up country. Its healthy location has been tested by long experience.

ALSO:

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes,

Drugs and Medicines, Hats and Caps.

ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Oct. 20

42

READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscribers have just received a very large and handsome stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, which they are selling very low.

ALSO:

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Vestings.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Oct. 20

42

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

THE subscribers invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of Silks, consisting of

BLACK AND COLORED BROOCH SILKS.

PLAIN, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Oct. 20

42

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

HENRY & HERNDON.

A RECEIVING a full supply of new and desirable goods, suited to the season, consisting in part of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in every department.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, every variety, from the most elegant to the most common.

Hats, Caps & Bonnet, (newest styles.)

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,

of the best manufacture,

Blankets & Flannels, at the lowest price.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c.

Purchasers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere—they may save something by it.

Our goods were bought with cash, and we are offering them at the lowest prices.

Particular attention is requested to their departments of

Silk and Fancy Dress Goods.

Embroideries, Carpeting, Blankets and Plantation Wools.

ALSO:

Shoeings and Shirting Linens, Table Damasks, Diapers, Towelling, Napkins, Doyles, &c.; together with every variety of

Long Cloths, Cotton Sheetings and

Hosiery of all kinds.

Terms CASH or City acceptance.

BROWNING & LEMAN, 209 and 211 King Street, corner of Market, Charleston, S.C.

Sept. 20

38

Books! Books!! Books!!!

GUIDE to Social Happiness. Nights in a G. House, House, Tropical Indian Wars, American Cruisers Own Book, Murders and Daring Outrages, California and Oregon, Popular Vegetable Physiology, American Gardener, Tales of Terror, The Evergreen, Beveries of a Bachelor, Combe's Physiology, Soyer's Modern Housewife, Life of Lord Jeffrey, Legislative Guide, Jefferson's Manuel, Sidney on Government, Bancroft's Hist. of United States, Mier Expedition, Rambles in Yucatan, American in Egypt, Expedition to the Dead Sea, Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Navajo country.

ALSO:

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which comprises one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this market; and having bought them from Direct importers is prepared to offer them as low as any Goods bought at the North or any where else.

D. PINCHBACK.

Oct. 8

40

GREAT ATTRACTION IN FALL AND WINTER GOODS. HEYMAN & SHANNON

WHO have recently formed a partnership at Chester C. H., take the liberty of informing the public that they are now receiving, and offering at very low rates, a well selected stock of FANCY, STAPLE, AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Such or cannot be surpassed in any part of the Country. Persons who wish to purchase would do well to visit them, as they are confident that the quality of their goods and the short profits will afford strong inducements to give them a preference.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Tweeds, Cloth, Cambric, Vestings,

Linen, Lame Cloth, Alpaca and Mohair Luscious, and Merino.

CALICOES, Dress Trimmings, Bonnets, Shawls, Mantillas, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Ties, Walking Shoes, Boots and Gloves.

All of which will sell at great bargains.

Their establishment will be found in the building occupied by Lotson's Hotel, and in the room formerly occupied by McDonald and Finchback.

GEORGE HEYMAN.

Nov. 24

47

A. M. SHANNON.

28

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DAVEGA & BENNETT,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Stock of English, French and American

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Viz:

ALSO:

A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Tinged, Colored and Black Silks.

Black Watered and Corded Silks.

Plain, Black and Colored Silks.

Black, Watered and Corded Silks.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

Oct. 20

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BROWNING & LEMAN, 209 and 211 King Street, corner of Market, Charleston, S.C.

Sept. 20

38

Books! Books!! Books!!!

J. & T. M. GRAHAM.

WOULD return their thanks

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

From the Southern Cultivator. MANURING.

MARSH MIRRORS.—The success of every farmer depends, in a great degree, on the amount of nutrient that he pays to the soil, is proportionate to the amount that he takes from it. But a great many of us are at a loss to know what kind of manures we can most advantageously apply to our different kinds of soil, (not being well versed in the modern sparsends of agricultural chemistry.) In our State, the soil is rather peculiar. On our bottom lands it is inclined to be sandy; on our upland inclined to be pebbly, interspersed with small stones, more or less. Now, I beg to enquire of your senior editor if the same kind of manure will not do for both bottom and uplands; and which is most suitable, or on which I can use to the best advantage, stable or barnyard manure or leached ashes, or both together, as a compound? And could I not use salt in the compound to good advantage? It is rather difficult to get manures from our wood lands, as the bottoms are thick overbrakes, and the uplands are all of small under-growth; consequently we must depend on our barnyards, stables, etc., such as our ash piles, houses, chambers, &c.

If you think the above will not answer, will you be so kind as to say what I can best use? It requires a large quantity of manures for our lands, as it settles down in the sand so fast, we have to use a large quantity to keep the soil in good condition. If we can't get stable manure, and been trying, we may be sure it must assuredly come out, and our lands become defunct.

Your attention to the above inquiries will greatly oblige.

Yours, very truly,

E. L.

Little Rock, Arkansas, June 1.

REMARKS.—The same perfect measure that will farm our nation, when or tobacco, on any other substance, will not likewise on porous sandy grounds. What we mean by perfect manure is one composed that contains all the elements of the crop to be grown. Stable manure, particularly in case the animals stabilized consume grain, is a fertilizer of this character. Bottom lands often abound in the elements of crops, but in a condition not available as the food of plants, and therefore wholly worthless to the owner, except as fuel. Indeed all soils contain various manures, that can only be brought out by the assistance of more knowledge than is usually taught in American colleges.

Good lands should ought to spare the things that make corn, oats, peas and grass, which, being consumed by horses, mules, neat stock, etc., and ashes, should be mostly applied to rich poor lands, if you cultivate the latter at all. Beware that you do not waste manure, labor and money, in working too much of the latter kind of earth.

After looking over the United States for many years, and carefully studying the popular systems of tillage and husbandry, we came to the conclusion that four or five millions of agriculturists actually throw away more hard work that ought to be saved, than is performed by all the mechanics, mechanists, engineers and agricultural men in the country.

How much labor ought 400 bushels of corn, or wheat, or 50 bales of cotton, to cost? Who will undertake to answer these plain and simple question? Of course we know that whatever nutrient the soil parts with in forming a crop, shall be fully restored again to the atmosphere or some other source.

But we do not quite meet the inquiries of our correspondent. If salt is cheap, mix it with your manure and leached ashes, and apply both fertilizers to all the land that you plow, if need be imprudent. Can you not make your oxen, or mowers, range for stock, yield more and better pasture than it now does so this by cowpens or manure fields or composts, a greater deal more of the elements that form cheap cotton and grain? The things that make bushes and the leaves of forest trees, will make grass, make the flesh of oxen and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., easily and about as cheaply; and these animals will bring their manure and drop it where few care of the places where it is needed. Make the land that now supports one animal, keep two, five or ten, raising planters out of ten only do.

We appeal to the best farmers in the South, and ask if they believe that the entire resources of any large plantation, or of many small ones, are fully developed? It is true that most of these resources are hidden, like the phosphate of lime that forms the bones of a calf; but the existence of bone in a calf's leg is not more certain than that of the necessity of bone earth in the soil. Every farmer should know how to dig, hew and split, pigs and lambs, out of his subsoil, and realize a handsome profit in the operation. There is no way in which the raw material of our greatest staples can be obtained saveably as by the keeping of stock. Let the plow go over land across lot pastures be lifted, seeded, and harrowed; and let all bushes, briars and weeds be cut, and carried upon the gallied places and galled patches, there to rot, and yield a virgin mould.

D. L.

All wet lands should be drained—unless relieved of their surplus water, they will never grow more than half crops, and these of inferior quality.

DO FARMERS READ?

HABITUAL READING.

A GOOD ONE.

We have often heard the remark that the Farming class of the community are not a reading class. This we believe to be wrong; at any rate we know it does not belong to this day, or to this section of country. With less exceptions than belong to other pursuits, we believe the farmers of our State and probably of the nation, are a more reading people than the mechanics, or even the merchant.

Go through the country and you will find farmer's houses, as a general thing, better supplied with papers and perhaps books, than most other classes, and their sons and their daughters requiring an early taste and habit of reading. In cities and villages, we would there be less reading, unless it were better fiction like the mismas that spreads over portions of the land, acts as a moral pestilence in society. It not only renders the mind of youth effeminate and sickly, but corrupts and debases it, and too often puts it beyond the hope of recovery, by rendering it unfit and unresponsible for anything good and useful. Novel reading carries in its train more deleterious consequences than actual indigence in many kinds of vice, and is the more dangerous for its subtle and fascinating power. With some exceptions, it is the farmer's home is not visited by this kind of influence; and their sons and daughters grow up free from its contaminating influences than perhaps any other class.

It has also been a question, whether the love of the farmer is best calculated for a full development of the moral feelings. It is best calculated to make thinking men and women as we believe it is, then we believe it is best calculated to promote the moral feelings, and promptness to good acts, than any other profession.

The assertion that the farming community is not, as a class, intelligent and well-informed, is an error; and any discerning eye will readily see, at our usual gathering of that class, that degree of intellect stamped upon the countenance of our young men and young women, will at once convince him of the error, and make him feel a just pride in the intellectual superiority of the American youth, over that class in the old world.—Jefferson.

TEN REASONS FOR UNDER-DRAINING.

1. It prevents water which falls from resting on or near the surface, and renders the soil dry enough to be worked or plowed at all times.

2. By rendering the soil porous, or spongey, it takes in water without flooding in time of rain, and gives it off again gradually in time of drought.

3. By preventing adhesion and assisting polarization, it allows the roots to pass freely through all parts of the soil.

4. By facilitating the mixture of manure through the pulverized portions, it greatly increases its value and effect.

5. It allows water falling on the surface to pass downward, carrying with it for utilizing substances, as carbonic acid and nitrates, until they are arrested by the absorption of the soil.

6. It abstracts in a similar manner the heat contained in falling rains, thus warming the soil, the water discharged by drain-mouth being many degrees colder than ordinary rains.

7. The increased porosity of the soil renders it a more perfect non-conductor of heat, and the roots of plants are less injured by freezing in winter.

8. The same cause admits the entrance of air, facilitating the decomposition of enriching portions of the soil.

9. By admitting early plowing, crops may be sown early, and an increased amount reaped in consequence.

10. It economizes labor, by allowing the work to go off at all times, without interruption from surplus water in spring, or from a hard baked soil in summer.

HARVESTING TURNIPS.—Pulling turnips and cutting off the tops by hand and knife, which is almost the universal practice among American farmers, is as bad as far behind the age of improved husbandry as digging up the land with a hoe instead of ploughing. England, turnips are almost invariably planted in hills; at pulling time, the laborer passes along the row, with a sharp, light hoe, with which he dexterously cuts off the tops, throwing them by the same motion into the hollow between the rows. Another person follows with another hoe, which he strikes into the bulb, so as to cut off the top root; throwing the turnips of two rows together, ready for the gatherer to basket and carry to the pile or cart for storage.

Sometimes one hand performs both operations, of toppling and digging, but two work to the best advantage.

Great skill is acquired by practice in cutting the tops, as well as dexterously raising the roots.

TO PLASTER WHEAT IN THE FALL.—Wheat, when plastered in the fall, obtains more root, and is thus enabled to stand the frost better; it has the assistance of the plow at a season of the year when it is almost impossible to go over the fields, and when it is most needed, viz., the very early spring; it gets its growth and ripens in good time; whereas, when applied in the spring, the wheat continues to grow long, sometimes to maturity of the crop—a superabundance of straw, falling down, rust, &c., is often the consequence.

DO FARMERS READ?

HOW SAM BROWN CAME TO BE CALLED THE DOCTOR.

BY NED.

Ludicrous blunders sometimes occur in cases where ignorant persons attempt to use language about the meaning of which they know nothing.

Not long since, while travelling from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, two rather verdant specimens of the female sex came on board the boat at one of the landings, whom for the sake of distinction we will call Mary and Jane. Now, Mary had cut her eyes teeth, or, in other words, was acquainted with the rules and regulations which govern genteel society. Jane, the younger, had never mixed in genteel society to any great extent, and was therefore in blissful ignorance as to any of the rules which governed refined people.

Her language, too, was only such as she had heard among her rustic associates. Mary was aware of the fact, and had therefore cautioned her to observe how she—Mary—acted, and to govern herself accordingly. Jane promised implicit obedience. Shortly after, while seated at the dinner-table, the waiter asked Mary what part of the fowl she would have.

She informed him, in a very polite manner, that it was "perfectly immaterial." He accordingly gave her a piece, and then inquired of Jane what part she would choose. The simple minded girl replied with all the self-assurance imaginable,

"I believe I'll take a piece of the *immortal* too."

The scene that followed this declaration is beyond the power of pen to describe. The assembled guests were compelled to give vent to their surcharged feelings in peals of boisterous laughter; whilst the poor girl, her face suffused with crimson blushes, left the table, declaring as she fled to the cabin, "They won't ketch me aboard of one of these pecky steamboats soon again."

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do."

To be sure, he does! I know all about him. There's a knowing what would happen, if the house now-a-days were not filled up, one half with babies and the other half with old stockings! Then a man can tell pretty near, what his wife is about; sure to find her, year in and year out, in that old calico wrapper, in that old rickety rocking chair, with the last new twins in her arms, when he wants a button sewed on his coat, and away went this specimen of "lovely woman."

"Tell her I've come," mentally ejaculated Satan: I wonder how she found out who I am? She's another Venus di Medici. She's seen me before certain, but I never saw her, and what's more

What the more was remains a mystery for the door opened, and Sam was asked to walk up stairs.

"But can't Mrs. Smith come down?" asked Sam. "I only want to see her a minute."

"Come down," said the Venus, in astonishment, "why Missus could'nt think of it."

"Well your Missis is confounded stiff, I'm thinking," muttered Sam, as he arose from his seat and followed the servant up stairs.

"This way, sir," said the servant as Sam stopped at the door at the head of the stairs—"that's the sitting room, sir, this is missin's sleeping chamber."

"The d—l it is," muttered Sam. "I wonder if I'd better go in—I'll but I'll get in a scrape as usual."

No time was lost for deliberation, for the door was already opened, and in a moment he was in the room, and the door quickly closed.

The chamber was quite dark, the blinds being closed and the curtains drawn.

"Mrs. Smith is not here," he said, as he strove to distinguish objects in the partial obscurity.

"Oh, yes! she's in bed, you know."

Satan didn't know anything about it.

"She ain't sick, is she?" he asked.

"Oh yes! you don't think," asked the girl in a half hesitating, half confidential tone, "as how there's much danger, Doctor, do you?" Misses thinks it *taint*—taint—time

Had a thunder bolt fallen at his feet, Sam could not have been more astonished, as the light suddenly broke upon him.

"Some's confounded mistake—I *taint* a Doctor?" he stammered as he retreated back.

Stumbling over a chair he finally gained the door and rushed down stairs, overturning in his course a worthy disciple of Galen, who had just arrived.

"Hello! why what's the matter, Sam?" cried the man of physic, as he gathered himself slowly up, at the foot of the stairs.

"I'll be hanged if I know," was the reply, "how should I *taint* a doctor!"

The girls look slyly at each other, and smile demurely, when Sam's name is mentioned where you came from."

"Well, yes, a powerful sight, jest for all the world like them there," pointing to the ladies.

"And you are quite a beau among them, no doubt?"

"Wall, I escort them to meeting, and about."

"Maybe the gentlemen will take a glass of wine," said one of the company.

"Wall, don't care if I do."

"But you must drink a toast."

"I eat toast what Aunt Bebby makes, but as to drinkin' it, never seed the like."

"Ob, you must drink their health!"

"Wall, all my heart."

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing this earth can afford, and advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived in appearances."

"Nothing, except eight months or nine?"

It gets its growth and ripens in good time;

whereas, when applied in the spring, the wheat continues to grow long, sometimes to

maturity of the crop—a superabundance of straw, falling down, rust, &c., is often the consequence.

—

The Yankees down in Connecticut assert

that all their children are born geniuses, and

to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID B. ROTHROCK.

N. R. EAVES.

April 21.

16-*tf*

TAILORING AND CARROLL & FARLEY.

Ready Made Clothing.

CARROLL & FARLEY.

HOLIDAY STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING.

READY MADE CLOTHING.